

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Number from the beginning, 736: No. 6 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Saturday Morning, July 12, 1834.

Poetic

Recent

THE LAND.

I've been upon the mountain deep
When the wind had died away,
And, like an ocean-god asleep,
The bark majestic lay;
But lo! in the varied scene,
The hill, the lake, the tree,
When bathed in light of Midnight's queen:
The land—the land for me!

The glancing waves I've glided o'er,
When gaily blew the breeze;
But sweeter was the distant shore—
The zephyr 'mong the trees,
The murmur of the mountain rill,
The blossoms waving free,
The song of birds on every tree:
The land—the land for me!

The billows I have been among,
When they rolled in mountains dark,
And night her blackest curtain hung
Around our heaving bark;
But give me, when the storm is fierce,
My home and friends' glad gleam,
Where winds may howl, but cannot pierce:
The land—the land for me!

And when around the lightning flash'd,
I've been upon the deep;
And to the gulph beneath I've dash'd
Adown the liquid steep;
But now that I am safe on shore,
Here ever let me be:
The sea let others wander o'er—
The land—the land for me!

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

3. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

| AT SALISBURY, July 9. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Bacon, | 12 1/2 |
| Brandy, apple, | 40 a 45 |
| peach, | 45 a 50 |
| Butter, | 10 1/2 |
| Cotton, in seed, | 20 |
| clean, | 10 1/2 |
| Coffee, | 46 a 48 |
| Corn, | 100 |
| Feathers, | 30 |
| Flour, (scarce) | 650 a 700 |
| Flaxseed, | 100 |
| Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 12 1/2 | |

| AT FAYETTEVILLE, July 1. | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Bacon, | 9 a 10 |
| Brandy, apple, | 55 a 60 |
| peach, | 55 a 60 |
| Butter, | 17 a 18 |
| Coffee, | 12 a 13 |
| Corn, | 11 a 12 |
| Feathers, | 30 |
| Flaxseed, | 100 a 110 |
| Flour, | 550 a 600 |
| Iron, | 33 a 35 |
| Wool, | 13 a 14 |

| AT CHERAW, (S. C.), July 3. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Bacon, | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| Brandy, apple, | 55 a 60 |
| peach, | 55 a 60 |
| Butter, | 16 a 17 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 15 |
| Corn, new, | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Corn, | 150 |
| Feathers, | 32 a 35 |
| Flaxseed, | 100 a 125 |
| Flour, superfine, | 600 a 750 |
| fine, | 550 a 600 |
| Iron, | 43 a 45 |
| Lard, | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Mackerel, | 650 a 900 |
| Wheat, | 80 a 100 |

| AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.), July 3. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Bacon, | 11 a 12 1/2 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 |
| apple, | 40 a 50 |
| Butter, | 15 a 16 |
| Coffee, | 18 a 25 |
| Corn, new, | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Corn, | 110 a 125 |
| Feathers, | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Flour, | 750 a 800 |
| Flaxseed, | 4 a 5 1/2 |
| Iron, | 12 a 14 |
| Lard, | 12 a 15 |
| Mackerel, | 125 a 150 |
| Wheat, | 137 a 150 |
| Whiskey, | 35 a 40 |

| AT CAMDEN, (S. C.), July 4. | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Bacon, | 12 a 14 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 |
| apple, | 40 a 50 |
| Butter, | 15 a 16 |
| Coffee, | 18 a 25 |
| Corn, new, | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Corn, | 110 a 125 |
| Feathers, | 10 a 12 1/2 |
| Flour, | 750 a 800 |
| Flaxseed, | 4 a 5 1/2 |
| Iron, | 12 a 14 |
| Lard, | 12 a 15 |
| Mackerel, | 125 a 150 |
| Wheat, | 137 a 150 |
| Whiskey, | 35 a 40 |

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esq., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834.

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for neatness and strength, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz:
For making Pantaloon, from 75 cents to 1 dollar.
For making Vests, 75 to 87 1/2 cts.
For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar.
SHIRTS, also, will be made on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to cut out without patterns.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN L. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834.



DIVISION ORDERS!

Head-Quarters,
SALISBURY, 20th JUNE, 1834.

THE 7th, 10th, and 11th Brigades, composing the Fourth Division of the MILITIA of North Carolina, will be Reviewed and Inspected in the following order:

The 7th, 77th, and 78th Regiments, at the Town of Rutherfordton, on Wednesday the 3d of September.

The 70th and 71st Regiments, at Lincolnton, on Friday the 5th of September.

Col. Fullenwider's Regiment of Cavalry, attached to the 10th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The 68th Regiment, at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 9th of September.

Col. Means's Regiment of Cavalry, attached to the 11th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The 69th Reg't, at their usual parade-ground, on Thursday the 11th of September.

The 62d Regiment, at Concord, on Saturday the 13th of September.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, under the command of Col. Coleman, at the same time and place.

The 60th and 61st Regiments, at Lawrenceville, on Tuesday the 16th of September.

The 87th Regiment, at their regimental muster-ground, on Friday the 19th of September.

The 88th Regiment, at Mocks, on Saturday the 20th of September.

The 63d Regiment, at Mocksville, on Tuesday the 23d of September.

The 64th Regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday the 25th of September.

Brigadier-Generals Bryan, Allen, and Cook, will be expected to attend the Reviewing Officer thro' a part of each of their respective Brigades.

By order of Major-General T. G. POLK:

JOSEPH A. BREVARD, Aide-de-Camp

WM. D. CRAWFORD,

June 29, 1834.—3t

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTS TO FIT WELL.

Concord, March 29, 1834.

Job Printing.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

THE BANK

OF THE
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN, Commis-
SAML' REEVES, sioners.
WM. H. HORAH, t22A

Salisbury, June 7, 1834.

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution

WILL COMMENCE ON

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,

Salisbury, April 12, 1834.

SELLING OFF At Cost!

B. LEMLY & SON,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,

OUTLERY, CROCKERY,

AND

ALL other ARTICLES

generally kept on hand by

Merchants in this part of the country,

AT COST, FOR CASH.

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Residence in Lincoln County,

Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres

Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine

Brick Building,

constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND

THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834.

State of North Carolina, JUNE 14th, 1834.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Petition for a Road and Ferry.

To John Perkins, Alexander Perkins, Thos. Snoddy and wife, the heirs of Ephraim Perkins, dec., heirs of Joseph Perkins, dec., heirs of Elisha Perkins, dec., and the heirs of Robert J. Miller and wife, dec., (all heirs at law of Eli Perkins, dec.) and to all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, that, at the next County Court to be held at Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July, a Petition will be presented for a Public Road, to pass over the lands of said heirs, and for a Public Ferry, to be established on the said road, across the Catawba River—both of which will be situated between Lincolnton and Statesville.

JACOB SHUFORD.

June 14, 1834.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic-Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

June 21, 1834.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y

B. FRALEY.

Every kind of Blanks,

AND A SUPPLY OF

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Job Printing neatly executed.

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while employed at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 19th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a brown-jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.

July 5, 1834.

[The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for payment.]

State of North Carolina:

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1834.

Samuel P. Simpson,

vs. Henry Carvill.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Carvill, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," that the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to reply to the effects of the writ, and to enter his plea; otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment, pro confesso, entered up against him.

Witness, Miles W. Abernathy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th in March, A.D. 1834.

M. W. ABERNATHY,

June 7, 1834.—6t

Aaron Woolworth,

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BY AUTHORITY.
Laws of the United States,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 18.]
AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the invalid pension roll of the United States the names of the following persons; whereupon they, and each of them, shall be entitled to receive the pensions severally set against their names, during life; that is to say:

Joseph Webb, Junr., at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Kincaid, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Moody, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

David A. Ames, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Robert Milligan, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Jeremiah Keyes, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing December third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nehemiah Ward, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Abner Merrill, at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Cuch, Jr., an arranger of pension at the rate of four dollars per month, from the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Daniel Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Burlingame, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing December twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

William Tazier, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of John Allen, of the State of Maine, on the list of invalid pensioners, and to pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and to continue during his natural life; and that he also cause the name of Joseph Prescott, of the State of Maine, to be placed on the invalid pension list, and that he pay him a pension at the rate of four dollars per month, commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and to continue during his natural life.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved: June 25th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 20.]

AN ACT regulating the value of certain Foreign Silver Coins within the United States.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all dues and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say: the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those re-stamped in Brazil of like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights pure silver, in the troypound of twelve ounces of standard silver; and the five franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights in twelve ounces troypound of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each, at the rate of ninety-three cents each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this Act, to be had at the mint of the United States at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved: June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 21.]

AN ACT to change the boundary between the southern and western land district in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the public lands of the United States within the limits of the Counties of Calhoun and Branch, in the Territory of Michigan, which are now subject to sale at the land office at Monroe, shall, from and after the passage of this Act, be set off, and form a part of the western land district in said Territory; and all that part of said Territory lying east of the aforesaid counties, and south of the base line and west of the principal meridian, and, also, all the unalienated east of the principal meridian and south of the line between townships numbered three and four south, except so much thereof as lies north of the river Huron, of Lake Erie, shall continue to belong to, and form a part of, the southeastern land district in said Territory, the land office for which is now located at Monroe, but shall be subject to be removed from time to time to such place as the President of the United States may order and direct.

Approved: June 25th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian Annuities and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the payment of annuities due to certain Indians and Indian tribes, and other objects therein enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that is to say:

To the Six Nations of Indians in New York, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Seneca of New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Ottawa, four thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Wyandott, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Seneca, Oneida, and Delaware, one thousand dollars.

To the Seneca, Oneida, and Delaware, one thousand dollars.

To the Seneca, Oneida, and Delaware, one thousand dollars.

To the Seneca, Oneida, and Delaware, one thousand dollars.

To the Seneca, Oneida, and Delaware, one thousand dollars.

To the Seneca, Oneida, and Delaware, one thousand dollars.

To the Potawatamies of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Potawatamies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars.

To the Potawatamies of the Winnebago, twenty thousand dollars.

To the Potawatamies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars.

To the Chippewas, Ottawa, and Potawatamies, sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To the Winnebago, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Menomonee, twenty thousand and forty dollars.

To the Chippewas, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

To the Chippewas, Menomonee, and New York Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Sioux of Mississippi, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

To the Yankets and Santee bands of Sioux, four thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Onondas, four thousand dollars.

To the Sacs of Missouri, one thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Sacs, three thousand dollars.

To the Foxes, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioways, five thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To the Sacs and Foxes, twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways, three thousand dollars.

To the Ottos and Missourians, four thousand dollars.

To the Kansas, five thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars.

To the Omahas, eleven thousand and seventy dollars.

To the Kickapoo, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, two thousand and fifty dollars, in addition to one thousand dollars in the hands of the Superintendent at St. Louis.

To the Kaskaskias and Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, one thousand dollars.

To the Weas, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaws, five hundred dollars.

To the Delawares, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

To the Shawanees, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To the Shawanees and Delawares, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawanees, and Senecas of Lewistown, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To the Senecas of Lewistown, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the Choctaws, six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Chickasaws, three thousand dollars.

To the Creeks, fifty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To the Cherokees, twelve thousand dollars.

To the Quapaws, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, seven thousand dollars.

For to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty with the Apalachee Band of Indians in Florida, approved thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

To the Menomonee, five thousand dollars, for the annuity for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, and tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses not otherwise enumerated, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, viz:

For running the lines and marking out the reservations for the Sacs and Foxes under the first and second articles of the treaty with them, of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of locating reservations and certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For payment to the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians for improvements on the lands on the east side of Fox river, agreeably to the provisional ratification of the treaty with said Indians, of ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For payment to the Brotherton Indians for improvements on the land east of Fox river, agreeably to the same proviso of said treaty, sixteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines provided for by said treaty, for surveying the tracts for the aforesaid Indians, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of selecting and locating reservations under the several treaties with the Potawatamies, of twentieth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the dividing line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of running the lines between the Chippewas and Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty with them, of nineteenth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven thousand dollars.

For to run the lines between the Sacs and Foxes, and to complete the surveys under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, the sum of two thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commission heretofore appointed to visit and examine the Indian country, adjust difficulties which may exist in the location of the lands of the emigrating Indians in the boundaries thereof, and ascertain and report the proper places of location for such tribes, and portions of tribes, as may yet wish to remove to that country, for that part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four included within the term of their appointment, twenty thousand dollars.

For the payment of claims due by the Potawatamies Indians to white citizens, and for horses delivered by order of the commissioners to the Indians, and not embraced in the schedule which accompanied the treaty of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as the Secretary of War shall ascertain to have been omitted, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

For payment of claims to the Cherokees of Arkansas, in addition to eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars appropriated twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; which sum, it is ascertained, falls short of the sum actually required, two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to Isaac McCoy for expenses of surveying the lands assigned to the Piankeshaws, Weas, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and for extending the survey of the Shawnee lands two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For surveying Indian reservation in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac, in the Territory of Michigan, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of claims ascertained upon settlement to be due for provisions and bounty money, for Indians emigrating West, under the treaty with the Creeks, five thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars, ninety-three cents.

For removing five thousand Creeks from the Creek country east of the Mississippi, to their new country west of that river, including subsistence on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all other expenses attending their emigration, as provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For rifles, moulds, wipers, ammunition, and blankets, and transportation of the same, as provided for by the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, with the said Creek tribe of Indians, twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For removing such portions of the Cherokees as may emigrate during the present year from the Cherokee country east of the Mississippi, to their new country west of that river, including subsistence on the route, and for one year after their arrival west of the Mississippi, and all other expenses attending their emigration, as provided for by the twelfth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

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suppl, and all other expenses attending their emigration, twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents, paid into the Treasury under the provisions of the Act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An Act to provide hereafter for the payment of six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes," and now standing to the credit of Indian contingencies, shall be applied to, and subject to, the payment of the annuities authorized to be paid by the provisions of this Act: Provided, That the claim of the Seneca Indians against the United States, for the said sum of money, shall continue of the same force and effect as it now is.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eleven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed to the Creek Indians, friends and followers of General McIntosh, who emigrated under the Treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and who have not received their proportions of the sums stipulated to be paid under the ninth article of the said treaty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the annuities to the Cherokees, for which appropriations are made in this Act, shall be paid to the Chiefs of the tribe, or such person or persons as the tribe shall appoint.

Approved: June 26th, 1834.

POLITICAL.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

We look in vain to the most corrupt period of English history, for such open and barefaced bribery, such extensive corruption, such deliberate squandering of the nation's money, and widely extended embezzlement of the public purse, as is exhibited in the transactions of the General Post Office under the present administration. WALPOLE himself, would start back in dismay at the evidence which the late report exhibits, of editors bribed, of contractors rewarded, and of secret agents kept in the constant employ of a most profligate administration, with no other view than to corrupt the sources of power and buy up the votes of the people. A pensioned press, a subsidized army of mail contractors, and reverend ministers of the gospel, hired by the day to corrupt the people, make up this foul collection of tools wherewith the people have been operated upon and the government of our country disgraced in the estimation of every honest mind.

The report of the Committee of the Senate has been spread before the people, and every man who takes an interest in the affairs of this widely extended country, should carefully examine its contents, and deliberately weigh the character of the astounding facts which it has brought to the light of day. They not only support all we have said of the corruption of this department of government, but we feel a conviction that the candid of all parties will admit there never has been developed, either in Europe or America, a scene of bribery and embezzlement of public money so systematically practised on so extensive a scale.

It is barely possible that some of our readers may not have read this report, and we will therefore point out a few of the cases which are stamped with the peculiar characteristics of the present virtuous administration. The Post Master General borrowing money from contractors for his private use, and his deputies and clerks following the example—his clerks obtaining contracts at extravagant rates without competitors, and then receiving extra allowances for services never rendered—favoured contractors and political partisans being allowed for extra services thousands of dollars—editors and presses bought up—and the expenditure of more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum in incidental expenses and secret service money—all constitute part of the developments of the late report, and should make the people enquire into the character of Andrew Jackson's and Martin Van Buren's Administration. It must be borne in mind that to Mr. Van Buren is the country indebted for the General Post Office being made "an efficient aid of party," and to his recommendation of the propriety of "so employing it," is the nation indebted for the degrading spectacle it now exhibits.

In advertising for bids for contracts to carry the mail in 1832, it appears that the route between Chicago and Green Bay, 250 miles, once a week, was most conveniently omitted, and afterwards given to John T. Temple, then a clerk in the department, in the name of Asahel Javery, at the compensation of \$3,500! and this was subsequently raised by the favor of the Post Master General to \$4,500 per annum, or \$18,000 for the four years! Hundreds of persons stand ready to perform the service for \$1,250 per annum, or \$5,000 for the four years; by which it will be perceived that the suppressing of this advertisement has enabled the P. M. General to give Mr. Temple out of the public purse a gratuity of \$13,000!—a sum greater than the net proceeds of postage received in the whole Territory of Michigan.

In October, 1831, Lindrey and Sharfen were the carriers of the mail between Hagerstown and McConnellsburg, and proposed to continue the contract at \$600 per annum for carrying it daily.—James Reeside offered to carry it for \$300 per annum, and of course received the contract. Immediately after, he was allowed \$1900 per annum! making a difference in the four years of \$5,200 given to Mr. Reeside, over and above what the old contractors offered to carry it for, and \$6,240 over what he demanded for the service! It is evident that his bid of \$300 was merely fictitious, in order to get the contract, well knowing that he would be allowed a larger sum by the P. M. General. It does not appear with whom this gratuity was divided by Reeside, but the reader will naturally form his own conclusion on this subject.

Mr. Reeside bid to carry the mail daily from Baltimore to Chambersburg for \$1100, and that being the lowest bid, he received the contract for four years. He was immediately afterwards allowed \$3,495 per annum for this service, making a *douceur* of \$10,380 in the four years.

In 1832 Mr. Reeside contracted to carry the night mail from Philadelphia to New York for \$6000 per annum. He was then ordered to run two mails a day instead of one, and for running this second mail in the day time instead of the night, and when his Post Coaches were running with passengers, by reason of which it was little if any extra cost to him, he was allowed *nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars* per annum! Four thousand would have been a liberal additional allowance, and it follows that the remaining \$15,625 per annum, or \$62,500 in four years, was in the shape of a *gratuity* to Reeside!

Will it be believed that this sum was exclusively for the pocket of Mr. Reeside?

James Clark, in 1832, contracted to carry the mail from Bedford to Cumberland once a week for \$275 per annum. He faithfully executed the contract until it was given to Reeside to carry it three times a week. If it was worth but \$275 per annum for once a week, it was certainly not worth more than three times that sum to carry it three times a week, and yet we find that Reeside was allowed \$4,500 per annum, and afterwards \$7,411 for running it daily!! Here is an overpayment of at least \$25,000 in the four years to Mr. Reeside—all effected by the liberality of the Postmaster General with the money of the People! It does not appear that in this case either the Postmaster General or any of his clerks divided the "spoils" with Mr. Reeside.

The following we copy verbatim from the Report: "James Reeside and S. R. Slaymaker were contractors for carrying the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, for a yearly compensation of 7,000 "From Pittsburgh to Washington, Pa., 1,250

"Aggregate 8,250
"As by the report of the 18th of April, 1832, (Doc. 212, p. 4 and 11.)

"In the report of the 3d of March, 1834, [Doc. 189, p. 199,] they are stated to be contractors for carrying the mail on the same routes, and, in addition thereto, from Washington to Wheeling in Virginia, (which is also covered by the "contract of Stockton and Neill,) at an annual compensation of 17,000

"On the 5th of May, 1833, there was made on this route a yearly extra allowance of 10,000

"And there was ordered an express mail "on the same route to be run by James Reeside from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, at a yearly allowance of 3,150

"Increasing the compensation on this route from 8,250 dollars yearly, to 40,150

"The above are but a few out of the many contracts held by James Reeside and others, his partners. The allowances in the above cases, beyond the amount of their open bids and fair and legal contracts, is 62,316 dollars and 78 cents a year; amounting, during the continuance of their contracts, to the enormous sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN DOLLARS and 12 cents, given to these contractors by the department, without advertising and without competition.

The Committee add, "It will be noticed in these and many similar cases of favoured contractors, that, where they are concerned, competition is absolutely put down, and the notice published pursuant to law, inviting competition and the public biddings, are but mere masks to cover their secret transactions. The route is not advertised as it is to be run, and before it is put into operation, some improvement, generally commencing with an alternative proposition in the bid, is ordered, and the original contract is merged and lost in the improvement. The compensation agreed to by the legal contract is, in some instances, so insignificant, that it is hardly worth adding in as an item in the aggregate allowance."

Stockton and Hill it would appear, are also favorites of the Department, and having received two contracts at low rates, are now in the receipt of \$70,958 per annum as extra allowances, which, during the four years continuance of these two contracts, will amount to TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TWO DOLLARS.

On another contract of Mr. R. C. Stockton, he has been awarded an annual allowance, or more properly a gratuity, of \$20,150! Of this the Committee say, "The extra amount thus paid on this contract, without legal warrant or adequate consideration during its continuance for four years, is \$84,600 besides the \$3,150 a year paid for express mail, on the same line."

It will be perceived that the *gratuities* or *extra allowances*, as it is called, to Mr. Stockton on these three contracts only, during the four years of their continuance, amounts to nearly HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS; but it does not appear by the Report that he divided any part of it with the officers and clerks of the Department. On this head the people must form their own conclusions. William Smith, the Editor of a red-hot Kitchen Cabinet paper in Virginia, has an extra allowance of \$11,129 per annum, or \$44,616 in four years, which will no doubt enable him to advocate Jackson principles with more than usual enthusiasm.—Of this sum the Committee state that \$12,000 is without the shadow of a pretence of extra services! It stands in all its nakedness—a free gift, a palpable *douceur* for party services!

We have not space to show off the *hiring* of the Globe to-day. He occupies a conspicuous station as one of the purchased Editors of a most infamous and degraded party, who has been continually crying out against the corruption and bribery of the U. S. Bank, in order to escape in the smoke he has thus raised. But his day has come, and he stands confessed a purchased Editor—a degraded pensioner of the liberality of the Post Master General!

We conclude our notice of the report to-day, with the following extract in relation to other pensioned Editors:

"Horatio Hill, said to be the conductor of a violent party press in the State of New Hampshire, is a contractor to carry the mail on no less than FIFTEEN MAIL ROUTES; and, instead of extra allowance, his contracts are noted in the margin, with newspaper privilege," which we understand to mean the privilege of carrying and distributing newspapers at pleasure on his mail routes.

"Hay and Bennett were contractors for carrying the mail from Bellefonte to Meadville, in the State of Pennsylvania, from the 1st of January 1828, to 31st of December, 1831. On the 5th of January, 1830, they obtained an extra allowance of \$500 a year for increased expedition, and it is said that Bennett thereupon purchased an opposition press in Meadville, and arrayed it at once for the administration.

"At the lettings in October, 1830, this route was advertised to run through in two days and seven hours. E. Platt & Co. bid for it at \$1,980; Moore, Libo & Co. at \$2,240, and Bennett at \$350 to \$1,575, for the whole route. The bid of Benjamin Bennett is marked accepted, and the acceptance erased, and that of J. B. Bennett (the owner of the press) is accepted at \$23,500, through in two days. But the schedule which appears to have

been made out at the time of executing the contracts states that, on account of the unusual frosts and destruction of bridges, and other material changes in the road since the 15th Oct. 1831, it is agreed to run the mail through in two days and a half each way, making five hours longer time than it was fixed at by the advertisement, and proposal for the other bidders. Supposing the bid of Benjamin Bennett to be fictitious, or made by arrangement, merely to enable the department the better to pass over the contract to J. B. Bennett, there is still a difference between the next lower and valid bid, and that at which it was struck off, of \$1,500 a year, equal in four years to \$6,000, which appears to be the extra expense incurred by the department to place this contract in the hands of a newspaper Editor."

From the Washington (Globe) July 9.

We publish, to-day, an interesting Document from Gov. HAYNE, in relation to the decision of the Court of Appeals, on what is generally termed the *Test Oath*. It was anticipated by some, and feared by many, that this authority of the Court, and the Constitution of the State, would be disregarded and overturned, and the Nullifiers, in the violence of their feelings and the fury of their disappointment, would rush at once into measures of extremity and bloodshed. But what is the result? In accordance with the principles and the doctrines they inculcate, they bow to the decision, notwithstanding they are convinced that it prostrates the sovereignty of the State, and places in jeopardy its dearest rights and interests. If they cannot correct the evil, constitutionally and legally, they are determined to abide the consequences, rather than fly into the horrors of a civil war, and to murder with "battle-axes and butcher knives," their fellow-citizens.—And still they are branded with the appellation of oppressors, disorganizers, tyrants, traitors, &c. Does it look like oppression, disorganization, tyranny, or *traitorism*, to submit peaceably to a decision that divests the State of one of the essential attributes of her Sovereignty? Does it look as if the dominant party of that State, were anxious to plunge her into the miseries of a civil war, to hear their Governor calmly directing obedience to the decision of the Court, and the organization of the militia, under the regulation prescribed by the Judges in their decisions? Fellow-citizens! It is a mistake. The history of our country proves, beyond controversy, that the Union Democratic Party, with all their boasted respect for the constituted authorities of the State with all their parade about rebellion, violence, and tumult, are not the only persons who sacrifice their feelings, their passions, their interests, and their all, on the altar of their country's good. What have we recently seen in Carolina, and in our own State? The Union Party, rather than obey the requisitions of a law that is deemed proper, right, and constitutional in other States, were preparing themselves, by the organization of their forces, the war-like preparation of their arms, the military divisions of the State, and the whetting of their "butcher knives and battle-axes," to involve their country in a civil war, and to drench its fields with the blood of their fellow-citizens. And in our own State, amid the deafening shouts of submissive devotion to the laws of the land, and the vociferous professions of regard for the constituted authorities of the State, we have seen the Democratic Union Party, with peace on their lips, and disunion in their hearts, actually preparing to arrest the decisions of our Court, to disregard the mandate of our highest judicial tribunal, and to carry into effect their wishes, in defiance of law and justice, even with force, if the occasion should demand it. And strange as it may seem in the face of these facts, which speak with trumpet-tongues, the State Rights Party are denounced for their violence, and the Union Democratic Party are praised for their loyalty to the laws of the land. Let not truth be longer outraged, nor justice be longer withheld! Let us hear no more of the restless ambition, the lawless violence, and the revolutionary spirit of the State Rights Party—Judge them, not by the denunciation of their enemies, but by their acts, and then decide who respects the laws, the constitution, and the judicial tribunals of the Country? We will abide, with pleasure, the sentence that is passed. It must vindicate our motives, recommend our principles, and establish our doctrines.

From the Raleigh Star of July 9.

It may be gratifying to the Van Buren Regency party in this State to learn that our Attorney-General, R. M. Saunders, Esq. Commissioner under the Convention with France, &c. returned to this city from Washington in the early part of this week, and soon after his arrival purchased the type and other printing materials attached to the establishment of the "Constitutionalist," the late organ of the party in North Carolina; and that it may therefore be expected that another paper of the same character will forthwith be commenced under the superintendence of an Editor who has been engaged at the North.

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Jacob Corl, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Tuesday the 19th of August next, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

The Tract of Land

whereon the said Jacob Corl now resides, for cash.

HENRY HILL, Sen., Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOMAN

Give ear, fair daughter of love, to the instructions of prudence, and let the precepts of truth sink deep in thy heart; so shall the charms of thy mind and beauty be the elegance of thy form; and thy beauty, like the rose it resembles, shall retain its sweetness when its bloom is withered.

Who is she that winneth the heart of man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his heart? Lo! yonder she walketh in maiden sweetness, with innocence in her mind, and modesty on her cheek. Her hand seeketh employment, her foot delighteth not in gadding abroad.

She is clothed with neatness, she is fed with temperance; humility and meekness are as a crown of glory circling her head.

On her tongue dwelleth music, the sweetness of honey floweth from her lips. Decency is in all her words, in her answers are mildness and truth.

Submission and obedience are the lessons of her life, and peace and happiness are her reward. Before her steps walketh prudence, and virtue attendeth at her right hand.

Her eye speaketh softness and love; but discretion with a sceptre sitteth on her brow.

The tongue of the licentious is dumb in her presence; the awe of her virtue keepeth him silent.

When scandal is busy, and the fame of her neighbor is tossed from tongue to tongue, if charity and good nature open not her mouth, the finger of silence resteth on her lip.

Her breast is the mansion of goodness, and therefore she suspecteth no evil of others.

Happy were the man that should make her his wife; happy the child that shall call her mother.

She presideh in the house, and there is peace, she commandeth with judgment, and is obeyed.

She ariseth in the morning, she considers her affairs, and appointeth to every one their proper business.

The care of her family is her whole delight; to that alone she applyeth her study; and elegance with frugality is seen in her mansion.

The prudence of her management is an honor to her husband, and he heareth her, praise with a secret delight.

She informeth the minds of her children with wisdom; she fashioneth their manners from the example of her own goodness.

The word of her mouth is the law of their youth; the motion of her eye commandeth their obedience.

She speaketh, and the servants fly; she pointeth, and the thing is done; for the law of love is in their hearts, and her kindness addeth wings to their feet.

In prosperity she is not puffed up; in adversity she healeth the wounds of fortune with patience.

The troubles of her husband are alleviated by her counsel, and sweetened by her endearments; he putteth his heart in her bosom, and receiveth comfort.

Happy the man who hath made her his wife; happy the child that calleth her mother.

ADDRESS TO YOUNG LADIES.

By Mrs. SPOONER.

Will you permit me, dear young friends, to speak to you freely, as to daughters? You doubtless need no argument to convince you of the excellence of industry. We will devote a few thoughts only to those branches of it which belong particularly to our own sex. It is one of our privileges, that we have such a variety of interesting employments. Time need never hang upon our hands, who have it continually in our power to combine amusement with utility. If we leave any vacancy for idleness to creep in, it must surely be our own fault.

Needle work, in all its countless forms of use, elegance, and ornament, has been the appropriate occupation of women. From the shades, where its simple process was but to unite the fluff, to the days when the most exquisite tissues of embroidery rivaled nature's pencil, it has been their duty and their resource. The most delicate efforts of the needle claim a high rank among feminine accomplishments. But its necessary department should be thoroughly understood. The numerous modifications of mending are not beneath the notice of the most refined young lady. To keep her own wardrobe perfectly in order, she doubtless considers her duty. A just regard to economy—a wish to add to the comfort of all around—and a desire to aid in the relief of the poor, will induce her to become expert in those inventions by which the various articles of apparel are repaired, altered, or renovated. A very sensible rational self-complacency arises from the power of making "auld claes look ainsel as well as new."

I regret that the quiet employment of knitting has become so nearly obsolete. In many parts of Europe it continues a favorite branch of female occupation. It is so among the classic shades of Greece; and Russell, in his tour in Germany, speaking of the Saxon ladies, says, "They are models of industry, whether at home or abroad: knitting had needle work know no interruption. A lady, going to her room, would think little of forgetting her fan; but could not spend half an hour without her implements of industry." At Dresden, even the theatre is no protection against knitting needles. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Teckla or Walslein's death had brought into her eyes, and quietly resume her knitting. Knitting is adapted to those little intervals of time when it would be scarcely convenient to collect the more complicated apparatus of needle work. It is the friend of twilight, that sweet season of reflection so happily described by a Scottish writer, as that brief period "when the shuttle stands still before the loom is lighted." Neither are the productions of the knitting needles so valueless as those who take no part in them are disposed to pronounce. Yet, if there are any who consider so humble a branch of economy unworthy their regard, they may still be induced to patronize it for the sake of the comfort it administers unto the poor. Their laborious occupations and limited leisure often preclude their attention to this employment; and a pair of thick stockings in winter will be usually found a most acceptable gift to their shuddering little ones. Knitting seems to have a native affinity with social feeling; it leaves the thoughts at liberty for conversation, and yet imparts just enough of the serene and self-satisfied sensation of industry, to promote a good humor, and prepare for the pleasant interchange of sympathy.

I recollect, in my early days, sometimes seeing a number of most respectable elderly ladies, collected for an afternoon visit, all knitting, all happy, all discussing the various topics of neighborly concern, with friendly interest and delight. I saw benevolent smiles beaming from their faces, and heard a sweetened voice between knitting and conversation, which serenity is not yet broken. I observed that the fabrics which they wrought, to adorn the feet of their household, were often composed of yarn manufactured by their own hands. These points lead me to advert to that almost forgotten, the large spinning wheel. From

the universal, yet gentle exercise it affords the limbs, the chest, and the whole frame, it is also, perhaps the best mode of domestic amusements which has hitherto been devised. It is well adapted to those persons whose, from a succession of storms, ladies are prevented from going into the open air, and begin to feel the lassitude of a too sedentary life. By a change of habits in the community, and the introduction of machinery on a large scale, domestic manufactures have become a less prominent branch of economy. Still some degree of alliance subsists between them. Materials for winter stockings might be profitably prepared in families. Durable flannels, and even handsome carpets, have been often the productions of delicate hands. Among a large family of sisters, the cheerful operations of the spinning wheel assume the character of an amusement, and are said to promote a happy flow of spirits. Were my own sex as great admirers of antiquity as the other, I might perhaps, a more creditable chronology for this same science of spinning, and present a formidable list of princesses, and women of high degree, who patronized it by their example. Yet inasmuch as there are but few lady antiquarians—and I have not the temerity to undertake bringing an exploded thing into fashion—I plead for the great spinning wheel solely as a salutary mode of exercise, and to some inconsistent with domestic economy. Not females who suffer for want of muscular action—and there are many such among the higher classes—physicians have proscribed a variety of substitutes, such as sweeping, polishing furniture, jumping the rope, playing at battledore, modifications of calisthenics, &c. In some of these the effort is too violent; in others it may be carried to excess, through excitement or competition; but regular exercise upon the spinning wheel has been known to give the valetudinarian strength, and to remove incipient tendency to pulmonary disease.

With regard to the culinary art, I should be pleased to persuade my young ladies to become somewhat adept in it. Not that I believe to tempt the palate with high seasoned dishes, and induce indigestion and debility among one's guests and dearest friends, is true benevolence, though some benevolent ladies may practise it. But that superintendence of a table, which unites neatness with comfort, consults health, and prevents prodigality, and the power of personally supplying it with salutary or elegant preparations, is an accomplishment of no slight order. It need not follow, that a thorough knowledge of housekeeping is incompatible with intellectual tastes and attainments. There is indeed no native affinity between them; but she will display the greatest mental energy who can reconcile their discrepancies, compare their advantages, and become adept in each. This may be effected; we have had repeated examples. It will suffice our present purpose to cite one. The accomplished editor of the Juvenile Miscellany, whose prolific pen enters almost every department of current literature, to instruct and delight, is also the author of the "Frugal Housewife;" and able practically to illustrate its numerous and valuable precepts. You will probably think, my young friends, that an essay on such homely and antiquated subjects might have been spared. But while home continues to be the province of woman, nothing that relates to its comfort, order, and economical arrangement, should be held of slight import. That these complicated duties may be well and gracefully performed, some foundation should be laid for them in youth.

It has been alleged as an objection to the present expanded system of female education, that it creates dislike to the humble occupation of the domestic sphere. It becomes those who enjoy these heightened privileges to disprove the argument, and to free themselves from the ingratitude of repaying the increased liberality of the other sex with disregard to their interests and happiness. This responsibility rests much with the rising generation. We therefore, who are almost ready to pass off the stage, entreat you, our daughters, not to despise that domestic industry which walks hand in hand with respectability and contentment. We pray you to show that love of books is not inconsistent with what republican simplicity expects of its daughters—and that knowledge need be no hindrance to duty.

[An extract from Buckingham's New England Magazine for June 1834.]

TIME'S DAY-BOOK AND LEDGER.

"I turned with fear to my own account in the Ledger—for it was growing late—and began to look over the various items, wondering and absorbed in thought. I observed that no balance was struck. 'Pray, Heaven,' I exclaimed, 'that I may get rid of this dun as easily as others.' 'Well! well! to business! I cannot wait!' exclaimed the figure behind me, though I was not aware of his approach. 'No nearer, if you please!' said I, as I saw him approaching and shaking his white head almost in my face—'No nearer! It wants a quarter to four, by my watch!' 'It is four! I alone have the true time!' said the figure.—'Come, Mr. Snooks! I have waited long enough; let us wind up our affairs! I must turn over a new leaf for you in my books!' I was not now so completely deprived of all presence of mind as before; but look him straight in the face I dared not. How he moved, I know not; but that he was constantly in motion, though I could not now perceive it, as I thought I could upon his first appearance, I am as certain as of my own existence; for turn my eyes which way I would, they were sure to light upon his mouldering, unearthly garments, or upon his sallow, bronze looking countenance. If my glances shifted with the rapidity of thought, they were sure to meet his fixed and settled gaze.

'Millions have been summoned to their last account,' said he, in a solemn voice, 'since I laid my books before you. I have travelled over the universe since then; and yet, I have not been absent from your chamber. I possess the power of ubiquity. Millions have been summoned away—aye, and millions have sprung into being, whose names are to be written in my books, and whose accounts this day begin.'

As he spoke, I gazed upon him with an earnestness, that, to an observer, would have proved the power which he had over me. Indeed, I felt my interest in the old gentleman increasing each moment, and began to desire that our interview might, by some possibility, be prolonged. All fear that my account was to be settled forever, and that his books were to be closed against me forever, had vanished upon listening to his words and looking into his Ledger. I had not, therefore, at present, that dread and stupor upon me, which I have mentioned as having seized me when the idea flashed upon my mind that at four I was to be summoned from time into eternity. No! my thread of life

was to be spun on still further, and my presence in twain at the very next stroke of time. I therefore addressed my visitor as one with whom I stood and whose favor I was desirous of securing.

'Well, at any moment you please,' I said, 'I will look over your Ledger with you. I am young, though my years are almost as many as are allotted to man—and you, sir, must be old. May I hope that so aged a creditor will not be hard upon one whose years are but a point to his?'

'As you are ready, I will not press the matter. Others would have reason to thank God if they also could say they were ready when I call. Old, call you me? Aye, when the Almighty spoke creation into birth, I was there. Then was I born. Mid the bloom and verdure of Paradise, I gazed upon the young world, radiant with celestial smiles. I rose upon the pinions of the first morn, and caught the sweet dew-drops as they fell and sparkled on the bowers of the garden. Ere the foot of man was heard sounding in this wilderness, I gazed out upon its thousand rivers, flashing in light, and reflecting the broad sun like a thousand jewels upon their bosoms. The cataracts sent up their anthems in these solitudes, and none was here to listen to the new-born melody but I! The fawns bounded over the hills, and drank at the limpid streams, for ages before an arm was raised to injure or make them afraid. For thousands of years the morning star rose in beauty upon these unpeopled shores, and its twin-sister flamed in the forehead of the sky, with no eye to admire their rays but mine! Aye, call me old!—Babylon and Assyria, Palmyra and Thebes, rose, flourished, and fell—and I beheld them in their glory and their decline. Scarce melancholy ruin marks the place of their existence; but when the first stones were laid in the earth, I was there! Mid all their glory, splendor, and wickedness, I was in their busy streets, and crumbling their magnificent piles and their gorgeous palaces to the earth.—My books will show a long and fearful account against them. I control the fate of empires—I give their period of glory and splendor; but, at their birth, I conceal in them the seeds of decay and death. They must go down and be humbled in the dust—their proud heads be bowed down before the rising glories of young nations, to whose prosperity there will also come a date and a day of decline! I poise my wing over the earth, and watch the course and doings of its inhabitants. I call up the violets upon the hills, and crumble the grey ruins to the ground. I am the agent of a higher power, to give life and to take it away. I spread silken tresses upon the brow of the young, and plant grey hairs upon the head of the aged man. Dimples and smiles, at my bidding, lurk around the lips of the innocent child, and I furrow the brow of age with wrinkles. Old, call you me? Aye, but when will my days be numbered? When will Time end and Eternity begin? When will the Earth and its waters—the universe—be rolled up, and a new world commence its revolutions? Not till He, who first bid me begin my flights, so orders it. When His purposes, who called me into being, are accomplished, then, and not till then, and no one can proclaim the hour—I, too, shall go to the place of all living.'

His manner and voice were so different from anything I had before observed while speaking, that, for a moment, I gazed upon his venerable form with wonder and admiration. As he finished, he called my thoughts back to myself, by pointing to the open Ledger, to the different items that made up my account. My name was written in startling characters; and with all my confidence, I trembled to add up the debt and credit sides, lest the balance should go against me. Who ever had a bill presented, that he did not question its correctness in some part? Not I. I looked over the account, making observations as I proceeded, as I would have done in any case, and asking questions that were promptly answered. There were thousands of items for which I was made debtor to him, of this kind—Dr. To Time for opportunity, and I was glad to observe that I was, in most cases, credited for improving them.

'What,' said I, 'here is an item for which I am made debtor, and which has but little credit against it—item grey hairs!'

'Why should you be credited,' he replied, 'by more than a single mite of true wisdom? Have I not learned knowledge of the world? Have I not learned the uselessness and vanity of all worldly things? What, but these grey hairs, for which I am fairly your debtor, has given me this knowledge, and taught me to raise my thoughts from earth to heaven, the only abode of true happiness? Have I not seen the faults and errors of others, and profited by them? Have I not avoided the paths in which they have been lost? Have not their losses proved my gain? And shall I have no credit therefore? You have given me grey hairs; but you have taken from me the soft locks of innocent youth. If I am grey, I have seen trouble, and is the lesson I have learned to be of no use to me? Have others profited as well by their white locks as I have by mine? Are not some grey-headed men old in vice?'

'Every grey hair on your head should have brought you wisdom, instead of only one in a hundred. You have had lessons set before you but have failed always to draw that instruction and improvement from them, which alone are the foundation of true wisdom. I robbed you of your youthful locks, but it was that you might be matured in mind. Rely upon your own powers, and lean not for support upon the falling bodies of others.'

'Ay, but is it no merit in me that I have avoided the errors into which others have fallen? And though my loss is not their gain, individually considered, yet is it not to be accounted the greater merit to have gone right, where so many have gone wrong?'

'True, man! in that you have shown wisdom, and for that I have given you ample credit, as you observe. Yet, wisdom is so costly and precious a jewel, that but a ray sent forth from it outvalues all the concentrated beams of pride and worldly glory. You have passed through troubles, and your spirit has not been broken down, but, in the issue, elevated and exalted. If every opportunity for which you stand indebted to me has not been improved as it might have been, yet, you have done well, though others may have done better. Some have been lost, and you must have been more than mortal not to have suffered some to pass by unimproved; and fortunate it is for you at this hour that these were in your more juvenile days.'

'You took from me the wife of my bosom—O! what can I have gained by that loss?'

'I gave her to thee, and I took her away. So far we are even. But you have been the gainer. Look! have I not passed much to your credit on that score? Were not your thoughts, before I called her away, centred on the earth, and did I

not raise them to heaven? What possession of earth, though but little inferior in beauty to angels, will you weigh with an inheritance in the realms of bliss, where you will again meet your partner? I stole her from your bosom, it is true; but did I not plant principles there which have since sprung up and imparted a new existence to your soul—principles that will outlive the perishing tabernacle of clay that encloses it? Sorrow, you have known by this bereavement; but you came forth from the trial like gold from the furnace.'

'But you might have spared my only boy, just budding into loveliness and beauty.'

'Blame not my actions; I do the will of One higher than us all. He was cut down ere the temptations of the world lured him astray from the paths of virtue—ere the blast of the world had sullied his pure spirit. You are a gainer by these losses, and I have given you much credit in my Ledger on their account.'

'You have temptations innumerable against me; it is like lending me false coin.'

'Yes,' he replied, 'and you may be thankful that you have resisted so many of them, and enabled me to give you so much credit therefore. They are no base coin; but the very touch stone of the soul—the tests of its purity. In resisting these, consists true merit—in such curbings of the spirit, in such checking of the weak part of your nature, you have come off conqueror many times and oft; and in this have shown yourself superior to thousands who have borne the names of philosophers and sages. I have given you chances to err, but you turned away from them; and, instead of my being your debtor, I have become yours. Greatness consists as much in avoiding errors that have been committed since the world begun, as in doing great actions.'

'You took from me all my fortune—the accumulated earnings of years of toil, labor, and suffering.'

'Suffering! Honor not with that name the rubs which you get in the war for riches. You were reduced from affluence to poverty: was not your soul wrapped up in the love of gain? Were not riches your god—your idol? Did you not often take from others that you might enrich yourself? I gave you an opportunity to learn a lesson of prudence and wisdom; but it passed by unimproved. You went on, from day to day, adding to your almost exhaustless stock—and had I not taken from you what was dearer even than life, you would tremble now at my account against you.'

'I am content,' I exclaimed, 'you have dealt fairly with me. Strike the balance: if it goes against me, I am undone—the fault be at my own door!'

'It is done!' said he, 'I thought it not; I am your debtor to a very small amount!'

'I am then the Dun! Pray take your own time if you please; pass the balance to my credit on the new page.'

'No! I must begin again square. Here is my note, payable in Eternity. When presented, I will be there to take it up. It is a small sum; but by the time it becomes due, when you, and the nation of which you are a part, are no more, it will be trebled millions of times, and out-value all the possessions of this world.' So saying, he shut up his Day-Book and Ledger, clasped, shouldered them, and vanished like a ghost at twilight.

[We take the following from that truly liberal and able Religious paper, the 'Southern Christian Herald.' It breathes a spirit of genuine Christian charity, worthy of all imitation.]

SECTARIANISM.

It is an opinion which we frequently hear expressed, that the divisions existing among the professed followers of Christ, are not only necessary, but even desirable; and that important advantages accrue to the cause of religion from this state of things; the adherents of the different denominations are induced to be more circumspect themselves, by being watchful of each other, the holy oracles of God are guarded with more vigilant attention; and a greater degree of purity preserved in the church. Without pretending to deny that God may bring good out of evil, and light out of darkness; we feel deeply the injury which Christianity sustains by the hostile array, and embittered animosities, which exist between those who should be found under the same banner. Are there no enemies without, that Christians should stop to contend among themselves? Are there not fields for glorious conquest among those who deny the Son of God, or who have never heard the tidings of salvation, that Christians should consume their energies in harsh and angry strife, and burst asunder the bonds of love and fellowship? That differences of opinion should exist is unavoidable in the present condition of man, but that there must necessarily follow difference in feeling, that there should prevail alienation of heart, among those who have been enjoined to "love one another," we cannot admit.

An independent, frank, and candid avowal of our exact sentiments, where propriety requires it; a cordial acknowledgment of integrity of heart and purpose in others; and a sincere belief in our own liability to err; would do away with much of the heart-burnings and jealousies among Christians.—In our own experience in the world, we have made this observation—that there is less active opposition, and unchristian contention, between those who take distinct and fully ascertained grounds; who differ from each other even widely, though openly and honestly; than between those who differing from each other ever so slightly, yet attempt to smuggle their opinions into notice, under cover of names which are delusive; and hold and propagate sentiments, not acknowledged, but reprobated, by the denomination to which they continue voluntarily attached. There is moral dishonesty in such conduct, which admits of no apology nor extenuation, and will always be one of the most prolific sources of strife among brethren. Christians, however diversified may be their opinions, if they feel right, and act honestly, conscientiously, and respectfully towards each other, will then attain, and not before, that state where the world shall say, behold these Christians, how they love one another.

THE FEMALE SWINDLER.

Some years ago (not too long to tell the tale,) a liveried carriage stopped at the door of one of our fashionable jewellers, in Broadway, and a genteel looking lady, apparelled in the extremes of the beau monde, entered it with gay, inquisitive steps, causing her bright eyes to look upon the volumes of silver ware that were sparkling every where around her, and which (of course we must speak gallantly of the sex) beamed forth a more resplendent lustre in consequence of the bright orbs that were directed towards it. Having selected a large portion of plate, with a seeming air of nonchalance,

to the values of five hundred dollars, she requested the shopman to have it carefully packed up, and ready for her to place in her carriage by the time that she returned from her airing excursion. The obliged shopkeeper was of course all obedience and civility, and most politely escorted her to her carriage, assuring her that every thing should be ready to the scruple of a minute. Immediately after she had gone, he perceived that she had left her reticule, and, aware that he must keep it till her return, he bethought himself that he had better take a peep within its compartments, that he might ascertain the nature of its currency, and be certain that the fair purchaser who had left it was able to pay for the large amount of ware she had purchased. He opened the reticule and perceived therein a \$1,000 note on the Bank of America, which he prudently had examined, and it proved to be a genuine bill.

Not long after, our blooming heroine returned, apparently cast down with uneasiness, and demanding with something of a pensive tone, if she had not left her reticule upon the counter. Judge of her joy when he produced it! She then opened her reticule and handed him a \$1,000 note, which, of course, he politely changed for a \$500 bill, for which he most courteously thanked her, with a bow that actually reached to the counter.—Every article was scrupulously removed in a trice to the curiole of the lady, and then amid showers of thanks, compliments, and invitations to call again, she was handed to her seat, not without a gentle squeeze of the hand, and a hope that she would not forget the kind store which she had so greatly benefited and obliged.

But as the calmest sky is frequently overclouded in an instant by frowning clouds from the East, so was the countenance of the salesman changed into a tempest of chagrin, when he learned, after sending his note to the Bank, that it was a sheer counterfeit and deception, which the adroit lady must have hastily palmed off for the current bill which he had the sagacity to send to a broker for examination. Regret was useless. The cunning bird had flown with her carriage, silver plate, five hundred dollar note, and the shower of gracious compliments which had been poured into her ear.

RHYMES BY A NORTIMAN.

Men of the ever verdant South,
Where winter never comes
To chill the current of your souls;
Your bright and sunny homes
Fit dwellings are for chivalry,
For high and virtuous mind,
And honor, love, and valor, are
Within your hearts enshrined.
Then envy not our Yankee land
Of pumpkin pies and trade,
The little notionalities
Of which our "specs" are made;
We'll make your cotton into cloth,
Even to the latest crop,
And if we've any thing you want,
Why, woe! we always saap!

Then let us live like brethren still,
Within this happy land;
And, like our fathers, let us be
One firm united band;
Oh never be our stripes and stars
From out our banner torn,
Nor may those who succeed us here
A severed Union mourn!

As I walked for meditation,
I fell in contemplation
Upon the situation
Of our once happy nation,
Which, from an elevation
Of highest exaltation,
Has sunk to degradation,
In the co-operation
And unbounded usurpation
Of the present Administration;
Which, instead of reformation,
Can only bring vexation,
And much boisteration,
That may end in desolation.

This is no exaggeration,
For even the President's protestation
After all its alteration,
Brought no alleviation,
But was only an indication
Of his utter detestation
And full determination
To increase the irritation,
By greater indignation,
He had yet in reservation,
Against the Bank of the Nation:
So 'twas only an aggravation,
Instead of palliation,
To produce reconciliation,
Of which there's little expectation.

As the Senate has no hesitation
To express its disapprobation
Of the re-nomination
Of Directors. This provocation
May increase his agitation
Even to desperation.

Then, alas for the nation!
With this and nullification,
And the bill of appropriation,
Forming such a concatenation,
That men of observation
May predict a separation.

'Tis a sad misrepresentation—
And so here ends my cogitation.
Alexandria, May 8.

L'INCONNUE.

Lying Punished.—One day there happened a tremendous storm of lightning and thunder as Archbishop Leighton was going from Glasgow to Dunblane. He was desecrated when at a distance, by two men of bad character. They had not courage to rob him; but, wishing to fall on some method of extorting money from him, one said: "I will lie down by the way-side as if I were dead, and you shall inform the Archbishop that I was killed by the lightning, and beg money of him to bury me." When the Archbishop arrived at the spot, the wicked wretch told him the fabricated story. He sympathized with the survivor, gave him money, and proceeded on his journey. But when the man returned to his companion, he found him really lifeless! Immediately he began to exclaim aloud, "Oh sir, he is dead! Oh sir, he is dead!" On this, the Archbishop, discovering the fraud, left the man, with this important reflection: "It is a dangerous thing to trifle with the judgments of God."

If it were not for the Bank of the United States, the advocates of power would be at a loss to know what theme to go upon. The Bank is the finest thing for them in the world. In their patriotic rage against it, they lose sight of the Post Office Department—Retrenchment—Reform—the Constitution—every thing.—Alexandria Gazette.

Old Hickory says to Parlevoo,
"Why don't you pay my folks their due?"
"I cannot tell," says Parlevoo,
"Which of your folks to pay it to,
Or whether to your folks or you."